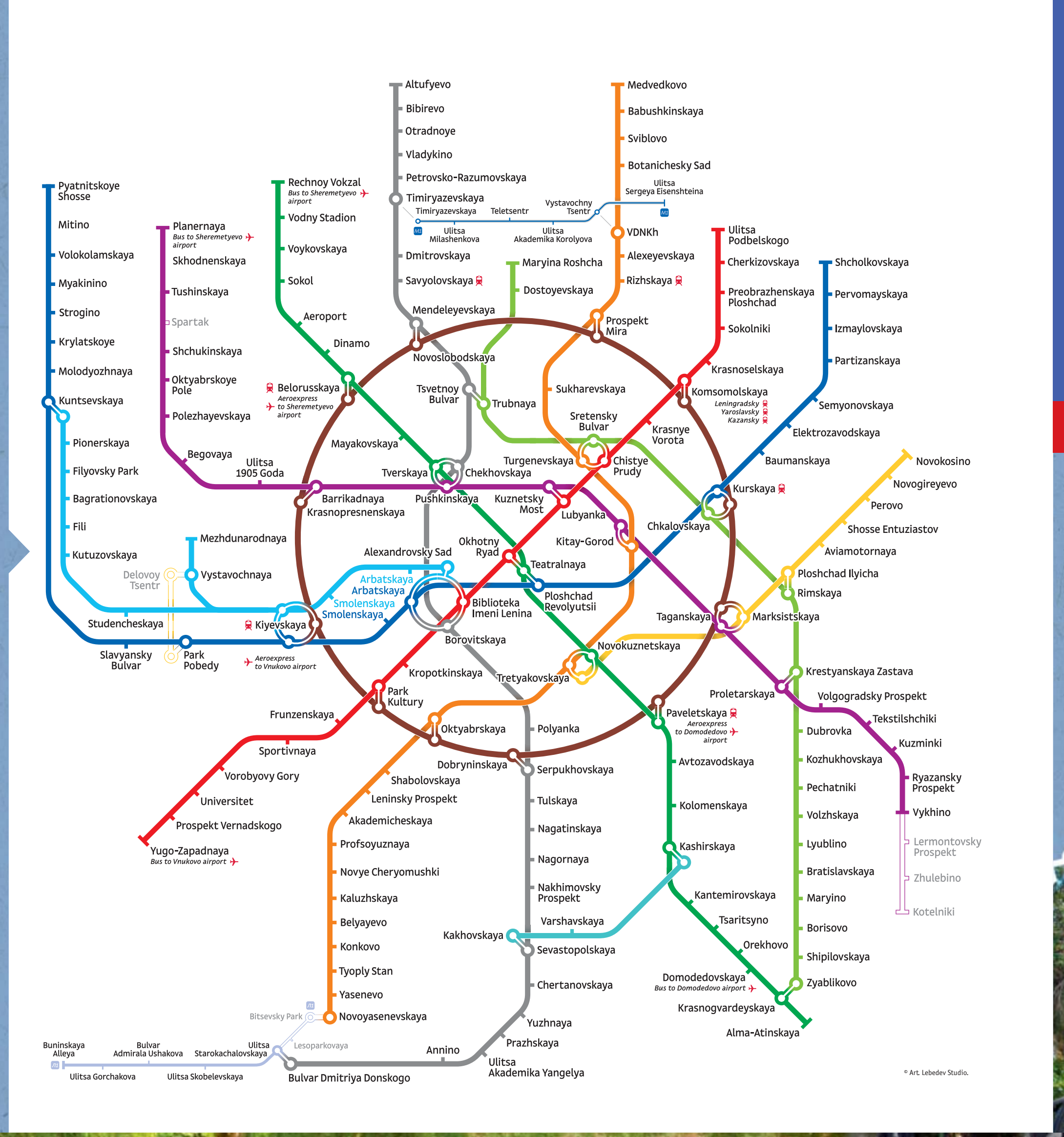
Moscow high-speed transport map



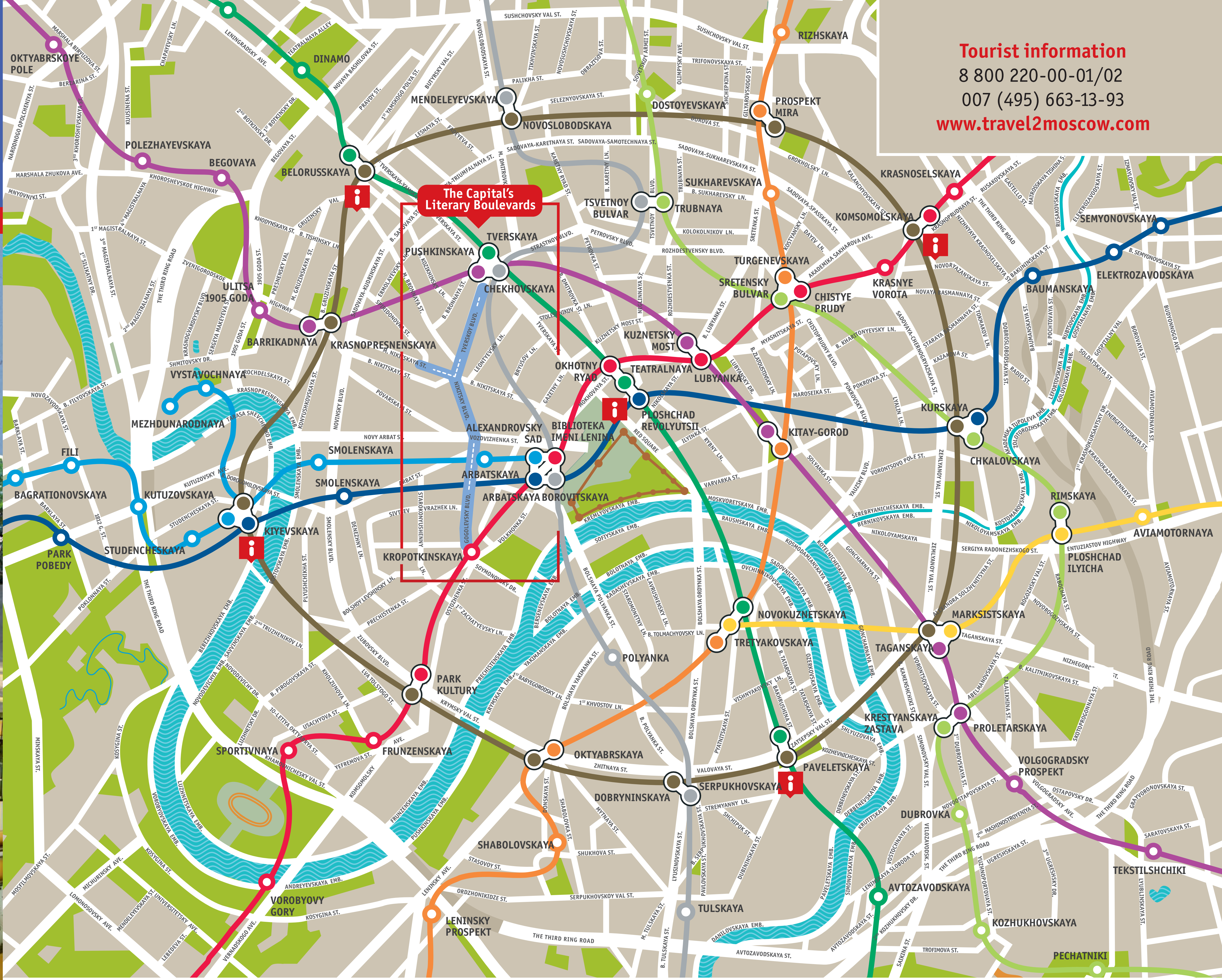
MOSCOW CITY
COMMITTEE
ON TOURISM
AND HOTEL INDUSTRY

# MOSCOW

WALKING AROUND MOSCOW

## The Capital's Literary Boulevards

TOURIST SCHEMATIC MAP



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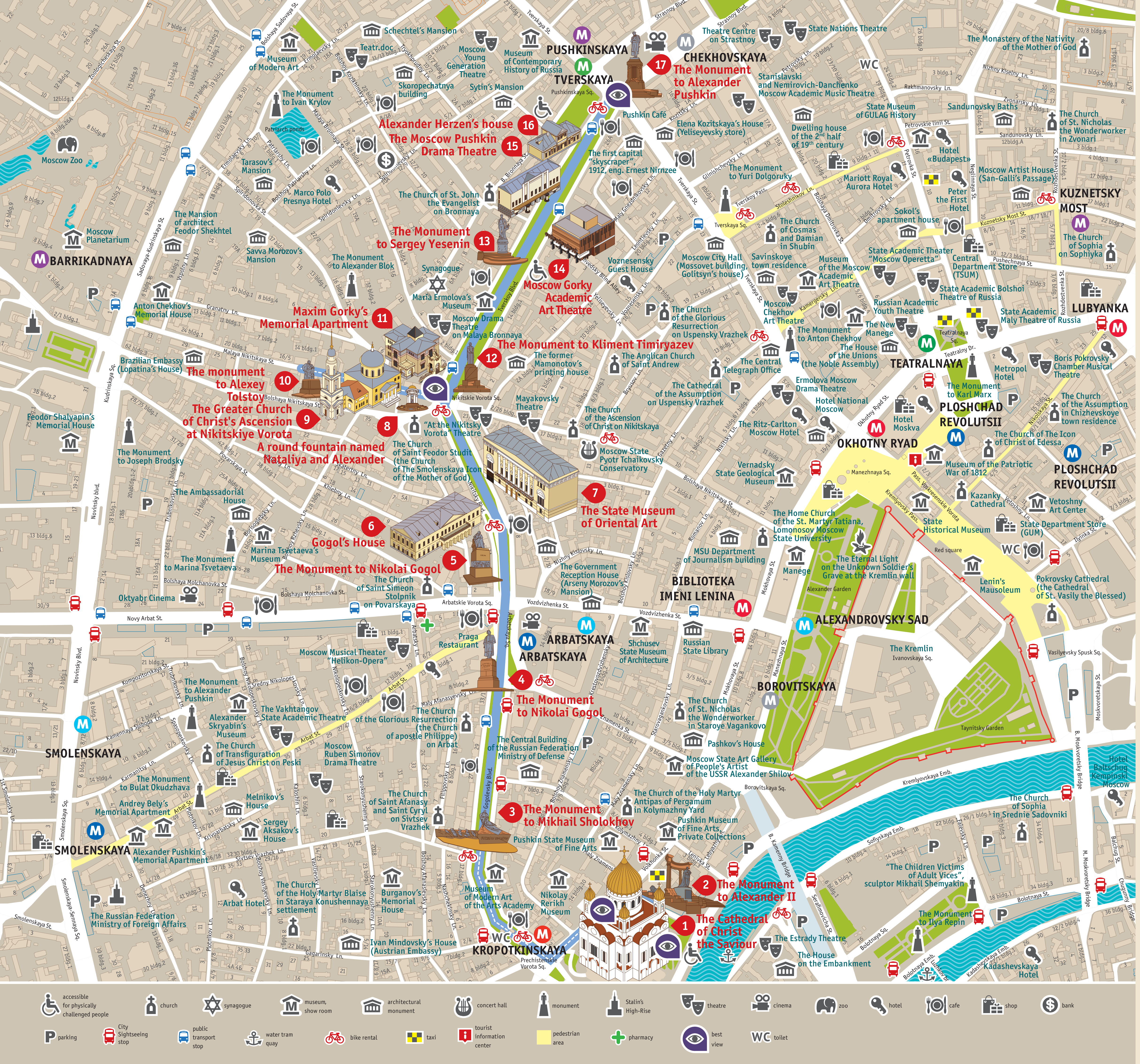

1 The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour
2 The Monument to Alexander II
3 The Monument to Mikhail Sholokhov
4 The Monument to Nikolai Gogol
5 The Monument to Nikolai Gogol
6 Gogol's House
7 The State Museum of Oriental Art
8 A round fountain named Nataliya and Alexander
9 The Greater Church of Christ's Ascension at Nikitskiye Vorota
10 The monument to Alexey Tolstoy
11 Maxim Gorky's Memorial Apartment
12 The Monument to Kliment Timiryazev
13 The Monument to Sergey Yesenin
14 Moscow Gorky Academic Art Theatre
15 The Moscow Pushkin Drama Theatre
16 Alexander Herzen's house
17 The Monument to Alexander Pushkin
PUSHKINSKAYA
CHEKHOVSKAYA
TVERSKAYA
BARRIKADNAYA
KUZNETSKY MOST
LUBYANKA
TEATRALNAYA
OKHOTNY RYAD
PLOSHCHAD REVOLUTSII
BIBLIOTEKA IMENI LENINA
ALEXANDROVSKY SAD
ARBATSKAYA
BOROVITSKAYA
SMOLENSKAYA
KROPOTKINSKAYA
accessible for physically challenged people
church
synagogue
museum, show room
architectural monument
concert hall
monument
Stalin's High-Rise
theatre
cinema
zoo
hotel
cafe
shop
bank
parking
City Sightseeing stop
public transport stop
water tram quay
bike rental
taxi
tourist information center
pedestrian area
pharmacy
best view
WC toilet

# The Capital's Literary Boulevards

Gogolevsky Boulevard – Nikitsky Boulevard – Tverskoy Boulevard.
Route length is 4,400 km, area 12 sq. km. Timing (without visiting museums) is 2.5 hours

**The Boulevard Ring.** A chain of boulevards limited by the Moskva river from the south forms the famous Boulevard Ring that started to be built from the mid 18th century where used to be the walls of Bely Gorod (White Town). Our route only includes its western part from Prechistenskiye Gate to Pushkinsky Park. Here, you can see monuments to many Russian and Soviet men ofletters and spots related to their names.

**1 The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour.** One of the most famous Moscow churches, the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, is the largest in Russia. The existing building was erected in 1995–2000. The cathedral which was the prototype for the new one was built from 1831 to 1883 upon the design of architect Konstantin Thon in memory of the war with Napoleon. In 1931, the cathedral was blown up. The Palace of the Soviets was intended to be built in its place. But the project was not implemented, and the excavation prepared for the construction was equipped for a swimming pool. When a decision was taken to build a church in its previous place, the existing underground space was used to build another church, the Preobrazhenskaya (Transfiguration) church. Guided tours around the cathedral complex are organized for visitors and the observation decks provide breath-taking views of Moscow. Next to the cathedral, in a cozy park, there is a 2 **The Monument to Alexander II** by sculpturer Alexander Rukavishnikov, fixed up in 2005.

15, Volkhonka St., phone: 007(495) 637-47-17, daily: 8.00–20.00

550 m

**3 The Monument to Mikhail Sholokhov.** One of the capital's most extraordinary monuments represents the famous Soviet writer, a Nobel prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov, sitting in a boat as if floating down a river. The sculpture was installed in 2007 upon the design of Alexander Rukavishnikov.

420 m

**4 The Monument to Nikolai Gogol (sculpturer Tomsky).** The monument was installed in 1952 on the centenary of the writer's death instead of the previous monument which is now in the courtyard of Gogol's House.

410 m

**5 The Monument to Nikolai Gogol (sculpturer Andreyev).** The monument has been relocated here from Gogolevsky Boulevard where it had been since 1909. The sculpture represents the writer at the moment of commotion of the spirits, in a brown study. The monuments are often compared to each other due to the great difference of the writer's states of mind they reflect. You can see both of them and decide which one is closer to you.

**6 Gogol's House.** A memorial museum and a scientificlibrary are arranged in the house where the writer spent the last four years of his life. The exhibition discovers the Russian writer's creative career, his work on the novel Dead Souls, his characters, and more.

7a, Nikitsky Blvd.; phone: 007(495) 695-92-56, daily: 12.00–19.00;
day off: Tuesday

350m

**Nikitsky Boulevard.** Its name, like some of the neighbouring place names, ascends to Nikitsky Convent which used to be here since the first half of the 16th century and was demolished in the 30s of the last century.

**7 The State Museum of Oriental Art.** One of the most interesting Moscow museums represents history and culture of oriental countries. Japanese engravings and ancient Eskimo walrus tusk items, Caucasian rugs and gilded Buddhas, China silk and Indian chess – the wide variety of exhibit items will give you the impression of a trip around the inviting and mysterious East.

12a, Nikitsky Blvd.; phone: 007(495) 691-96-14
daily: 11.00–20.00; Thursday: 12.00–21.00; day off: Monday

305 m

**9 The Greater Church of Christ's Ascension at Nikitskiye Vorota.** This Empire church built at the turn of the 19th century is also known as the Greater Ascension. It is specially famous for the fact that Alexander Pushkin and Nataliya Goncharova got married here. In commemoration of the event, on the poet's bicentennial anniversary 8 **a round fountain named Nataliya and Alexander.** Was built not far from the church. At the opposite side of the church 10 there is **a monument to the famous writer Alexey Tolstoy.**

**11 Maxim Gorky's Memorial Apartment.** The Art Nouveau house was originally built by the outstanding architect Feodor Shekhtel in 1902 for Ryabushinsky. Gorky moved to the house in 1932 and spent here the rest of his life. Maxim Gorky's memorial museum has been here since 1965.

6/2, Malaya Nikitskaya ; phone: 007(495) 690-51-30
daily: 11.00–17.30; day off: Monday, Tuesday

**Tverskoy Boulevard.** Laid in 1796, the oldest Moscow boulevard keeps the invisible link of times. It is not only the historical buildings that help to call up the pastlook of the district, but an alive Pushkin's contemporary – a more than 230-year-old oak! What strikes most of all is the fact that it survived during the war and the fire of 1812: it is right in the boulevard French soldiers set up a camp and most of the trees were chopped down.

245 m

**12 The Monument to Kliment Timiryazev.** The monument to the distinguished Russian scientist, naturalist, and popularizer of science Kliment Timiryazev was created by sculpturer Sergey Merkurov and opened in Tverskoy Boulevard in 1923. The monument is cut out from a solid piece of granite.

450 m

**13 The Monument to Sergey Yesenin.** Installed in 1995 on the occasion of centenary of the poet's birth, Bichukov's monument reflects readers' love for Yesenin's lyrics.

40 m

**14 Moscow Gorky Academic Art Theatre .** In 1898, Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko founded the Art Popular Theatre. It has been known to the public under different names: since 1901 as the Moscow Art Theatre, in 1919 "Academic" was added, and in 1939 it was named after Maxim Gorky. The buildings housing the theatre have also been changing. In 1987, the company split in two, one of which headed by Tatiana Doronina moved here, to Tverskoy Boulevard.

50 m

**15 The Moscow Pushkin Drama Theatre.** In 1914, in an ancient house in Tverskoy Boulevard, the Chamber Theatre opened that existed up to 1949; and in 1950 in the same house the audience was welcomed by the Moscow Pushkin Drama Theatre. Faina Ranevskaya used to play here, Vladimir Vysotsky started here his stage career, Oleg Borisov, Georgy Burkov, Valery Barinov, Alexander Porokhovshchikov and many others worked in this theatre. Today, there are also many big names on the theatre's playbills.

10 m

**16 Alexander Herzen's house.** In the ancient house where there is the Literature Institute nowadays, in 1812 the Russian writer and publicist Alexander Herzen was born, the monument to whom is in front of the building. There is an opinion that this very house was the prototype of Griboyedov's house in Mikhail Bulgakov's novel The Master and Margarita: in the 20-ties of the last century, there, indeed, used to be literature organizations here.

490 m

**17 The Monument to Alexander Pushkin.** The famous monument to the great poet by sculpturer Alexander Opekushin was installed in 1880 and has become one of the capital's symbols. People date up here, devote poems to it, shoot it and, above all, they love it. Primarily, it was situated at the beginning of Tverskoy Boulevard across the street from where it is now.